



EXCURSION

PLANNED FOR THE

CITY HISTORY CLUB

OF

NEW YORK

BY

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No. IV.—CENTRAL PARK TO KINGSBRIDGE.

(Revised 1906)



PRICE, 5 CENTS.

Mailed on receipt of price by Secretary, City History Club,
23 W. 44th Street.

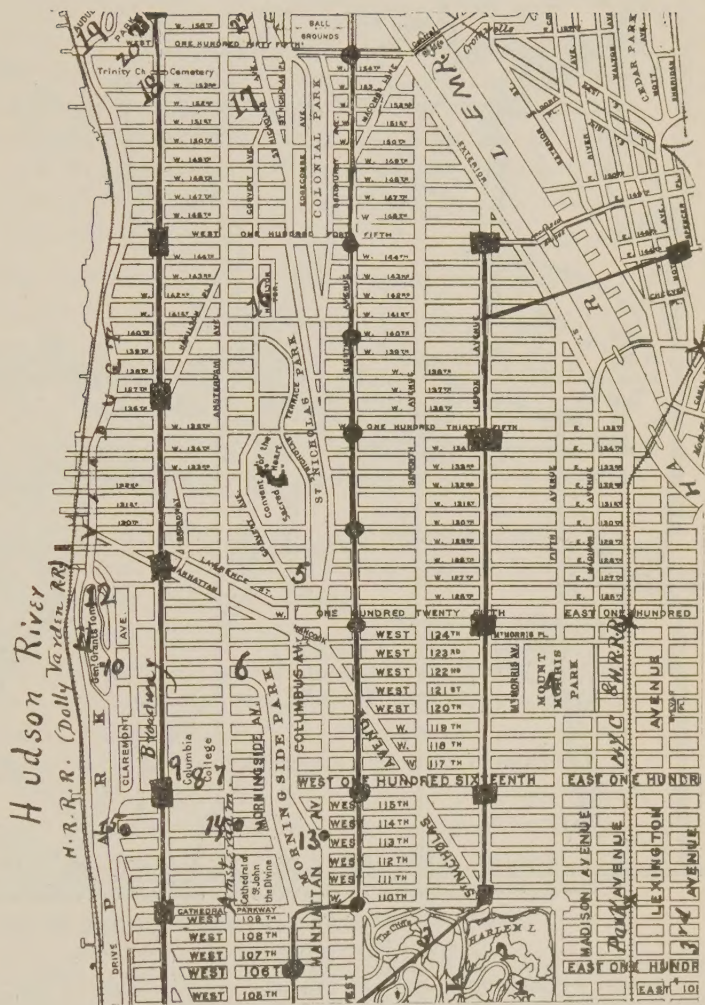
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The City History Club of New York was founded in 1896, one object being to awaken interest in the traditions of the City. To that end a series of historical excursions was planned which, from time to time, it has been found necessary to revise in order (1) to correct blunders due to misinformation, of which even standard books of New York history are full; (2) to keep pace with the march of improvements whereby the topography of the City is constantly changing; and (3) to add material as new light is shed on the past and as new tablets and monuments are erected to mark historic sites.

Interest in City history *has* been awakened since the organization of the Club, and many writers have devoted their time to research and description of life in old New York. The following books will be most helpful to those beginning the study of local history: Todd's "Story of New York" (Putnam); Goodwin's "Historic New York," two bound volumes composed of 24 monographs. "The Half Moon Series," which may be purchased separately; of these, "The Fourteen Miles Round," "Old Wells and Water Courses," are of particular value for this Excursion (Putnam); Hemstreet's "Literary Landmarks of New York" (Putnam); Janvier's "In Old New York" (Harper); Hemstreet's "Nooks and Corners of Old New York" and "When Old New York was Young;" Innes' "New Amsterdam and Its People" (Scribner); Ulmann's "Landmark History of New York" (Appleton); R. R. Wilson's "New York Old and New" (Lippincott); Gratacap's "Geology of the City of N. Y." (Am. Mus. Nat. Hist.); reproductions of noted historical maps and pictures of Old New York (Dunreath Publishing Co.). August R. Ohman, 97-101 Warren St., publishes the best modern maps of New York. See also the list of Club publications on page 20.

The City History Club would greatly appreciate corrections and additions to the points covered in this excursion, especially if authorities are quoted. As a rule only *existing landmarks* are mentioned.

Object.—The City History Club has for its object the study of the history of the City of New York, in the hope of awakening an interest in its traditions and in the possibilities of its future, such educational work being for the improvement, uplifting and civic betterment of the community."

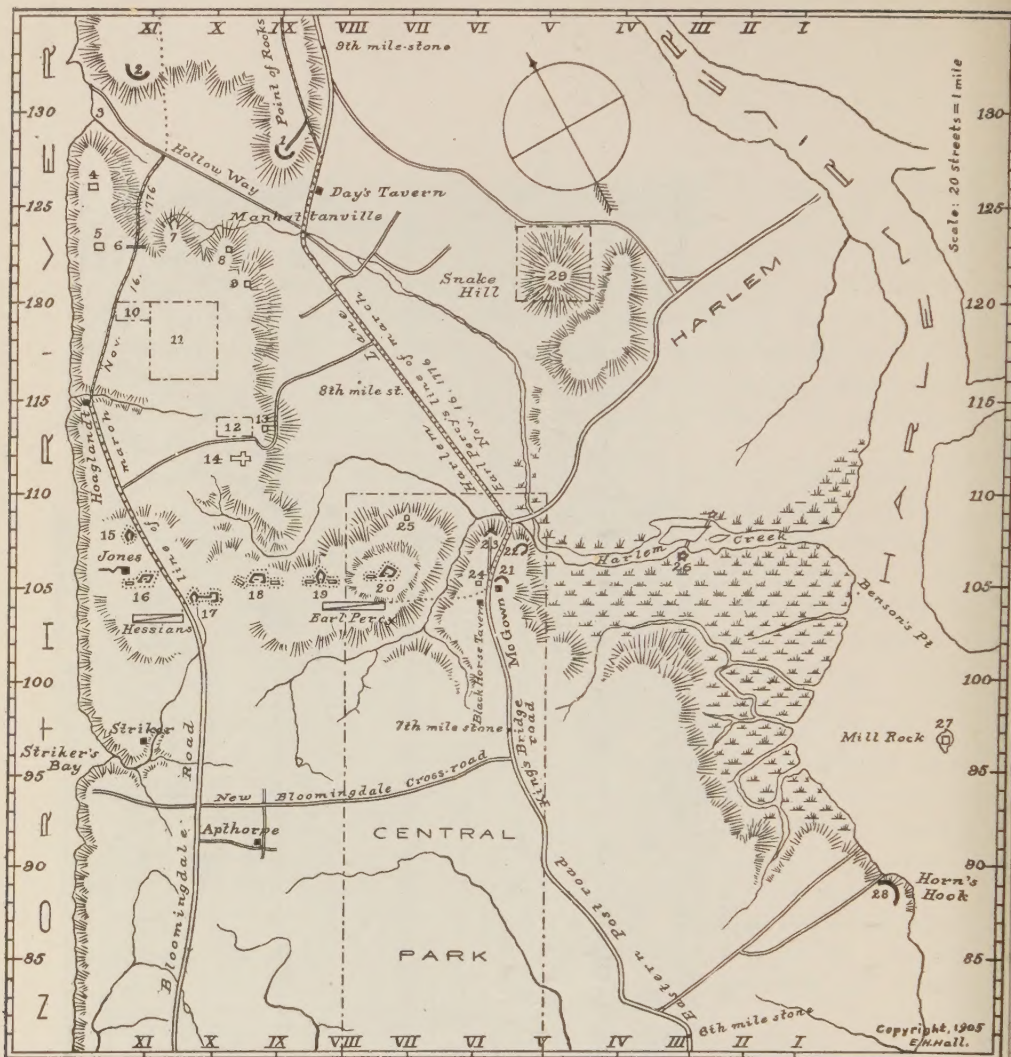


UPPER MANHATTAN.

MAP I. (Made for the City History Club of New York.)
 Figures correspond with those in Excursion No. IV.

- Marks Elevated R. R. Stations,
- Marks Subway Stations,
- ✕ Marks N. Y. C. and H. R. R. Stations.

Adapted from map of Manhattan, by courtesy of August R. Ohman, Map Publisher and Engineer,
 97 Warren St., New York City.



For key to above map, see "McGOWN'S Pass and Vicinity" by Edward Hagaman Hall.

MAP OF MCGOWN'S PASS AND VICINITY IN 1776.

With location of some more modern sites.

Division marks in margins represent projection of center lines of streets and avenues. Sites and topographical features are carefully located with reference to these lines: 1. American battery, 1776, whence Washington watched Battle of Harlem Heights. 2. American battery. 1776. 3. Matje David's Vly, 1776 Ground embraced between 4, 8, 14 and 15 was battlefield of Harlem Heights; eastern portion now called Morningside Heights. 4. Claremont restaurant, 1905. 5. Grant's tomb, 1905. 6. Barrier Gate, 1814. 7. Fort Laight, 1814. 8. Blockhouse No. 4, 1814. 9. Blockhouse No. 3, 1814. 10. Barnard College, 1905; blood buckwheat field, Sept. 16, 1776. 11. Columbia University, 1905. 12. St. Luke's Hospital, 1905. 13. Blockhouses No. 2, 1814. 14. Cathedral of St. John the Divine, 1905. 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, British fortification erected 1776; 20 is on the Great Hill (the Circle) in Central Park; 22 is also site of Fort Clinton, 1814; 23 is also site of Nutter's battery, 1814. 24. Fort Fish, 1814. 25. Blockhouse No. 1, 1814. 26. British redoubt, 1776 Benson's Point redoubt, 1814. 27. Mill rock blockhouse, 1814. 28. American redoubt, evacuated Sept. 15, 1776. 29. Now Mt. Morris Park. (Drawn, 1905, by the author, from whom prints of original 11 inches square can be obtained.)

MAP II. By permission of Edward Hagaman Hall.

EXCURSION NO. IV.

(Corrected with the aid of Reginald Pelham Bolton and Edward Hagan Hall, Members of the New York Historical Society.)

This first appeared as a "Bicycle Excursion" and may still be taken awheel if one does not object to frequent dismounting.

As most parties prefer to go *via* the cars or on foot, it has been thought best to arrange the Excursion in five sections, each complete in itself. Former Section VI. will be republished in connection with Excursion No. IX, "The Historic Bronx," which should be ready in Nov., 1906. Points south of 110th Street are described in Excursion No. V.

SECTION I. UPPER CENTRAL PARK AND MOUNT MORRIS PARK.

(The figures correspond to those on map I., p. 3. See also Map II, p. 4.

References: Hall's "McGown's Pass and Vicinity" (Am. Scenic and Hist. Preservation Soc., Tribune Bldg.); R. S. Guernsey's "History of the War of 1812;" Lossing's "Field Book of the Am. Revolution," Vol. II., and "Field Book of the War of 1812," pp. 971-978. Riker's History of Harlem.

Take East Side Subway to 125th Street and reverse order of this Section, or enter Central Park at the "Girls' Gate," 102d Street and Fifth Avenue, and follow East Drive to

1. **McGown's Pass Tavern**, on the site of the original tavern, built by Jacob Dyckman, Jr., about 1750, sold in 1760 to the widow of Capt. Daniel McGown, who, with her son Andrew, kept it as a favorite resort for hunters with foxhounds. The old stone McGown house was in 1790 replaced by a frame structure, and the property was sold to Thos. B. Odell in 1845. He in turn sold it in 1847 to the Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul, who added several buildings, one of which was used by the Free School Society. The heights were then called Mt. St. Vincent. After the act of 1853 was passed authorizing the laying out of Central Park, from 59th to 106th Street (extended to 110th Street in 1863) the Sisters moved (1858) to Mt. St. Vincent-on-the-Hudson (Edwin Forrest's "Font Hill"), but they had charge of a military hospital in the old buildings during the Civil War. After the war two of these were occupied as a road-house and an art museum respectively, but both were burned in 1881. In 1883 the present tavern was erected on the original site and in 1891 the old name "McGown's (wrongly spelled McGowan's) Pass," restored by law.

The old **Post Road** ran through this pass, branching just north, one road continuing to Harlem, the other, "Harlem Lane," running northwest to meet the Bloomingdale Road (see Map, p. 4). Along this road a body of Americans was pursued by the British, September 15, 1776. On the following day the British occupied the Pass and erected on the heights (which became the center of a great signal system) many defensive works which they held during the war. In 1864 traces of a Revolutionary camp were found at the "Great Hill" or "Circle" (between West Drive and Eighth Avenue, opp. 105th Street).

On Nov. 16, 1776, nearly 3,000 Americans captured at Ft. Washington (see p. 14) marched through the Pass *en route* for military prisons. On Nov. 21, 1783, the British evacuated the Pass, which was at once taken under the charge of the American troops.

Take path on right to top of hill above Harlem Mere.

2. **Remains of Fort Clinton**, named for Mayor DeWitt Clinton, an American redoubt erected 1814 to protect the city from British attacks. The old **cannon** and **mortar** still here are to be mounted and appropriately marked by a memorial tablet. The earth works, traces of which are still visible, were thrown up by various volunteer bodies including Columbia students, the Soc. of Tammany and the Master Butchers' Association.

The flat plateau east of McGown's Pass Tavern was leveled for Ft. Fish, and Nutter's Battery was 550 ft. north of Ft. Clinton and 600 ft. north of Ft. Fish (Map, p. 4).

Cross East Drive and ascend hill opp. Seventh Avenue Gate, on the line of 109th Street.

3. **Block House No. 1**, on the rocky bluff opposite "Warrior's Gate" (Seventh Avenue). This was one of four stone towers erected in 1814 guarding the roads from Hell Gate and the north. On the south face see the **tablet** erected 1905 by the Women's Auxiliary to the Am. Scenic and Historic Preservation Soc.

Go north on Seventh Avenue to 120th Street and east two blocks to

4. **Mount Morris Park**, formerly known as Snake Hill, "under whose shadow Harlem was built," and where the Indian village of Muscoota was located. Here, in 1776, were American and, later, British works to command the Harlem. The **Fire Tower** is one of the last relics of the old Volunteer Fire Department.

Go west on 125th Street.

In a cigar store on W. 125th Street, near Seventh Avenue, may be seen a wooden statue of Washington which, it is claimed, stood once in Bowling Green. Day's Tavern, where Washington stopped in 1783, was on 126th Street, 200 ft. west of Eighth Avenue.

5. **Point of Rocks**, 127th Street and Convent Avenue, cut back from 126th Street, site of American military outlook and redoubts, which extended along the ridge to the Hudson River.

From this point (some say near Amsterdam Avenue) Washington watched the battle of Harlem Heights.

(Amsterdam Ave. car to 110th Street will connect with Section II.)

SECTION II. SCENE OF THE BATTLE OF HARLEM HEIGHTS, 116TH TO 126TH STREETS.

(Reached most easily by Subway to 110th Street and Broadway.)

References: Shepard's "Battle of Harlem Heights" in Vol. 2 of "Historic New York" (Putnam); Prof. Johnston's "Battle of Harlem Heights" (MacMillan); Lossing's "Field Book of the Revolution," Vol. 2, p. 816; Wilson's "Memorial History of New York," Vol. 2; Stone's "History of New York," Chap. VII., and "Memoirs Long Island Society," Vol. 3.

(Figures correspond with those in Maps I and III.)

15. **Carrigan House**, 114th Street and Riverside Drive; 14. **James DePeyster House**, 114th Street and Amsterdam Avenue; 13. **Statues** of Washington and Lafayette at 114th Street and Manhattan Avenue are described in Excursion No. V.
9. **Tablet**, erected by the Sons of the Revolution on Engineering building, Columbia University, near 117th Street and Broadway, marking the Battle of Harlem Heights, September 16, 1776. On the west side of Broadway just south of Barnard College, was the Wheat Field where the main action was fought. (See Johnston's plan of the battle, p. 9.)

Go east on 116th Street, passing

8. **Columbia Library**. See inscription on front to commemorate "King's College," formerly on College Place and Murray Street. Within may be seen the iron crown formerly in King's College.

Go north on Amsterdam Avenue.

7. **Tablet** on southeast corner of Columbia University buildings, erected by the Daughters of the War of 1812 to commemorate Forts Clinton, Fish and Laight, and other works of the War of 1812.
6. **Block House No. 3**, War of 1812, (see 2, Section I) in Morningside Park, at Amsterdam Avenue and 123d Street, marked in 1904 by a **tablet** erected by the Women's Auxiliary to the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society. The little height just south formed part of a redoubt in the Revolution.

Go west on 122d Street to

10. **Grant's Tomb**, battle flags of the Civil War within. See **Li Hung Chang's trees** and **bronze memorial** to Gen. Grant, just north of the Tomb.

Walk north.

11. **Tomb of "An Amiable Child"** (St. Claire Pollock, baptised by Bishop Moore, Nov. 11, 1702), buried here in 1797. It is said that the child lost its life by falling over a cliff near this spot.

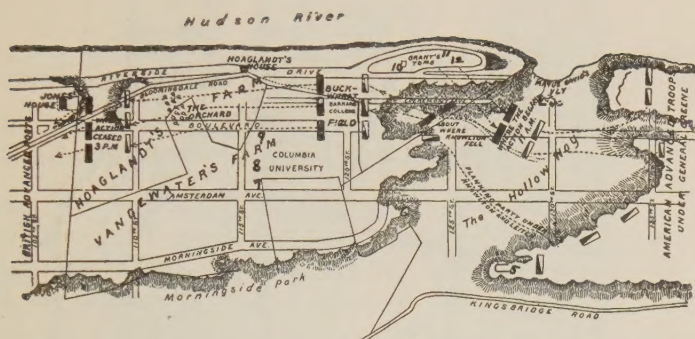
George Pollock in 1795 bought this property, "Strawberry Hill" or "Vandewater Heights," from Nicholas DePeyster and sold part of it to Guilian Verplanck, the remainder later to Cornelia Verplanck, reserving the burial plot which on his return to Ireland in 1800 he deeded to her to preserve.

12. **"The Claremont,"** erected just after the Revolution and named for the country house of Lord Clive in England.

It was also called Post mansion, and was in 1815 the home of Joseph Bonaparte. Here in 1807 the British Minister watched the trial trip of Fulton's *Clermont*. It became city property and a road house in 1872.

See the new Viaduct built to connect with Washington Heights. The vicinity of the Fort Lee Ferry was originally known as "Matje David's Vly" (valley), where a rude ferry crossed the river.

The valley between Morningside and Harlem Heights was formerly known as "The Hollow Way," later "Manhattanville" (125th to 135th Street).



PLAN OF THE BATTLE OF HARLEM HEIGHTS.

MAP No. III.—Plan of the Battle of Harlem Heights. Reproduced by permission from "Historic New York," Vol. 2, published by G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Figures correspond with those in Section II., Excursion No. IV.

SECTION III.—HAMILTON GRANGE TO FT. GEORGE.

W. 137th to 162d Street.

A.

(Because of its length this section is divided into two parts.)

(*Figures correspond with those in Maps I and IV.*)

References: Lives of Alex. Hamilton, Mme. Jumel and J. J. Audubon; "The Morris Mansion" (Women's Auxiliary to American Science and Historic Preservation Society).

Take Broadway Subway to 137th Street; walk north on Hamilton Place to 141st Street and east to Convent Avenue.

16. **Hamilton Grange** (141st Street and Convent Avenue, next to the church, formerly on the west side of the avenue above 142d street) built by Alexander Hamilton as a country seat (1802) and named for his ancestral home. See old engraving of Hamilton in vestry room of St. Luke's Church adjoining. The **Thirteen** (liquid amber) **Trees** planted by Hamilton (or his nephew) in honor of the thirteen States are two blocks above. Nearly all are dead, but an attempt is being made to preserve them and the Grange in a public park and to plant similar trees in their place.

Go east to St. Nicholas Avenue, north to 152d street, thence west to Broadway.

St. Nicholas Avenue runs a little west of the line of the Boston and Albany Post Road laid out while Benjamin Franklin was Postmaster-General of the Colonies. "Breakneck Hill" (now almost level) was about 147th Street.

Intrenchment No. 1 was made between the lines of 147th and 148th Streets in September, 1776.

17. **Ninth Milestone** (1769) in a private yard on the north side of 152d Street, between St. Nicholas and Amsterdam Avenues.

18. **Tablet**, commemorating Revolutionary intrenchment No. II, erected by the Sons of the Revolution, in cemetery wall, west side of Broadway, north of 153d Street. Some incorrectly claim this as the proper site of the Battle of Harlem Heights (see 9). The high mounds in Trinity Cemetery near by are remains of redoubts.

Go west on 155th Street to the south entrance of Audubon Park.

19. **Audubon's Old Home, "Minniesland,"** at the southwest corner of Audubon Park (line of 156th Street) was the home of the great naturalist.

A sharp fight took place in this locality at the time of the capture of Fort Washington.

Return east on 155th Street to St. Nicholas Avenue, passing

21. **New Hispano American Museum**, donated by Mr. Archer Huntington, at 156th Street and Broadway.

20. **Trinity Cemetery**, within which may be seen the tombs of General Dix, Philip Livingston, J. J. Astor, Jumel and other distinguished men; also a cenotaph to President Monroe, whose body was removed to Virginia in 1858. The Audubon Monument is visible through the gateway, between Broadway and Amsterdam Avenue.

Go north on St. Nicholas Avenue to 159th Street, then east to Edgecombe Road.

22. **The Maunsell House** (built by Col. John Maunsell, of the British Army, stood in Revolutionary days near 147th Street and Amsterdam Avenue) is near 157th Street on St. Nicholas Avenue and was once occupied by O'Donnell, the Irish patriot. Here Gen. Spencer had his headquarters.

23. **"Napoleon trees"** (Egyptian cypresses), north of 159th Street, near St. Nicholas Avenue, sent to Bonaparte in 1815 by the Khedive of Egypt and brought from Paris by Stephen Jumel, who set them in a circle around an artificial fish pond. Half of the circle is complete.

On the edge of the cliff at 158th Street, overlooking the Speedway, is a great hole in the rocks, said to have been a favorite Indian resort.

24. **The Roger Morris (Jumel) Mansion**, 160th-162d Streets, between Edgecomb Avenue and Jumel Place, built in 1756-8 by Colonel Robert Morris, of the British Army; occupied by Washington September, 1776, and later by Knyphausen; visited in 1790 by Pres. Washington and his Cabinet; owned since the Revolution by John Jacob Astor, Stephen Jumel (whose widow here married Aaron Burr in 1834) and General F. P. Earle. The house commands a fine view of the city below and of the upper Harlem. See the tablet erected by the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The mansion was acquired by the city in 1903-4. See the **tablets** commemorating this event and the formal opening of Roger Morris Park. The house is to be fitted up as a colonial museum. Within may be seen in one of the rooms the original wall paper of Washington's day, and some ears of field corn said to have been placed here by Washington.

North of the mansion, on 162d Street, near Edgecombe Avenue, is a rock where old inhabitants say Fitz-Green Halleck composed his poem, "Marco Bozzaris."

B. 165TH STREET TO DYCKMAN STREET.

Either continue from Morris Mansion north on St. Nicholas Avenue to its junction with Broadway; or if B is made a separate trip, take Broadway Subway to 168th Street and walk to 165th Street and St. Nicholas Avenue.

(Figures refer to Maps I and IV.)

On the east side of the old Albany Post Road (now St. Nicholas Avenue, at 165th Street, stood the Cross Keys Tavern, or Morris' White House, destroyed by the opening of the street; traces of the well, etc., existed in 1902 in lots below the road. Here Colonel Knowlton's body was brought September 15, 1776. The head of the leaden statue of George III (erected in Bowling Green) was brought here, and later stolen by Cox, the Tory innkeeper, and buried until the arrival of the British troops.

Walk north on Broadway to 172d Street.

Between 168th and 169th Streets, west of Broadway, note remains of the Bradley farmhouse of 1800 on the top of a hillock. This was the site of a large camp of Americans in 1776, and later of Hessians. The British map shows barracks here. Numerous remains of fireplaces, pocket knives, barrel hoops, etc., were found here when 168th Street was opened.

Note on the west side, between 171st and 172d Streets, part of a fine avenue of sycamores, which formerly led to an old mansion overlooking the Hudson and known as "the French Academy." Where 171st Street is cut through rocks west of Fort Washington Avenue were traces of several camp fires and a redoubt.

Most of these remains will rapidly disappear with the building operations encouraged by the extension of the Subway.

Go east on 172d Street to Amsterdam Avenue.

25. **High Bridge**, over which is conducted the aqueduct of the first Croton water supply of New York (1842).

Take Amsterdam Avenue car north to 190th Street.

East of Amsterdam Avenue, in a field opposite 190th Street, a British redoubt with embrasures may be still be seen. This formed the extreme east end of the Fort George outworks, commanding the Harlem River.

Go west on 190th Street and north on Audubon Avenue to 192d Street.

34. **Fort George**, in 1776 "Laurel Hill" (later called Fort Clinton), a fortification to help defend Washington Heights. The fort was taken by the British November 16, 1776, in the general attack on Fort Washington, the American Colonel Baxter being killed. Traces of the fort remained until 1890 at 193d Street. See relics in the Fort George Casino.

Near the north entrance of the Fort George Casino, and below the mock fortification, is a deep opening in the rock through which one could formerly go for several hundred feet.

This hill was the "Ronde-vlys-berg" or Round Meadowhill of the Dutch, reserved for a future "dorp" or village, but divided in 1712.

Note the fine view: West—Fort Washington; Northwest—Fort Tryon; intervening valley ("Death Gap") the lands of the Kortright family; East—New York University, the site of Fort No. VIII (see Excursion No. IX), Fordham Manor and general view of the Bronx.

Walk down the hill to Dyckman Street.

Note view of "Round Meadow" and the Dyckman and Nagel lands "Sherman's" or the "Half-Creek," Inwood, Cock Hill, etc.

Just south of the intersection of Dyckman Street and Broadway may yet (1905) be seen traces of the Black Horse Tavern built about 1812.

On Nov. 16, 1776, the British Guards and Light Infantry, led by Cornwallis, landed on the south bank of

35. **Sherman's Creek** (called in early days Round Meadow, or Half Creek) below Laurel Hill (about 199th Street). From the British camp on the north side of the creek many relics have been unearthed.

Return via Subway from Dyckman Street.

SECTION IV. FORT WASHINGTON.

181st to 196th Streets.

Take Broadway Subway to 181st Street.

(Figures refer to Map IV; see also Map V.)

References : Bolton's "Fort Washington" (Empire State Soc. Sons of Am. Revolution); Memoirs of L. I. Historical Soc., Vol. III.

Walk south to

26. The **Perkins house** (w. side of Broadway between 179th and 180th Sts.) is on the site and the lower part is probably part of the original farm house of the Oblinus family, first Dutch settlers (before 1706). The land around, including the meadows around Holyrood Church, was granted in 1691 to Joost Oblinus, Magistrate of Haarlem, and was known as the "Indian Field" or "Great Maize Land," having been one of the planting grounds of the Wickquaskeek tribe.
27. **Holyrood P. E. Church** (founded and built 1895 by Rev. Wm. O. Embury) at Broadway and 181st St. See within a **tablet** erected 1902 by the Mary Washington Colonial Chapter of the D. A. R. to the memory of Margaret Corbin, heroine of the battle of Fort Washington. In the guildhall and library is a permanent collection of relics of the battleground and camps of the locality; the great fire-place is built of stones and bricks from Colonial houses and Revolutionary camp fireplaces, and the Dutch chimney-hook and firepot are from the Dyckman House. In the churchyard see the **11th mile-stone** (originally at 171st St.). The surrounding land was occupied by American barracks in 1776 (a camp market being held here in October), and by Von Donop's Hessian hut camp until 1781.

On the opposite side of Broadway see the ruins of the fireplace and oven of the house of Baltus Moore, built of materials from the original Blue Bell Tavern, w. side of Broadway, 181st St. Here in 1783 Washington reviewed the army of occupation on Evacuation Day, Nov. 25, 1783.

The whole hill north of 181st St. was known as the "Long Hill," changed in 1776 to Mount Washington; the hill northeast was Laurel Hill, now Fort George.

Go west on 181st Street and north and then west through the old lane, passing on the right

29. **Death Gap**, the ravine to the north, the traditional scene of great execution, as here the British and Hessian troops tried to force their way up the heights, the defenders, tradition says, hurling great boulders down on them from above. Human bones have been found in the valley below, especially near the Roman Catholic Church at 187th street. See the "**Hessian Spring**" in the ravine below the rocks site of the hut camp and garden of the garrison.

The line of a zigzag military (?) road connecting Fort Knyphausen (Fort Washington) and Fort George may still be traced on both sides of Broadway.

28. **Remains of Fort Washington**, a stronghold of the Revolution, built by Colonel Rufus Putnam. It was captured by the British November 16, 1776, and afterward called Fort Knyphausen. This is the highest point of land on Manhattan, 270 ft. above tide water.

The site of the fort is marked by a marble wayside seat and **tablet**, at 183d Street and Ft. Washington Avenue (the gift of J. G. Bennett), erected in 1901, under the auspices of the Sons of the American Revolution and the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society.

The tablet is at the base of the southeast bastion.

Two earth bastions have been located and are plainly visible southwest of the Bennett house; the east glacis was the slope on the north side of 181st St. beyond Holyrood Church, and earthworks extended across the old lane (probably the original lane to the fort from the Post Road) and the meadow. At the intersection of Fort Washington Ave. and 181st St. and along Fort Washington Ave. 75 feet south have been unearthed numerous relics including bones of 45 dead who had been buried in a trench.

30. The site of **Fort Tryon** is $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile north of Fort Washington Avenue and 169th Street on what was known as "Forest Hill."

The old observatory is gone, but a small two-gun "fliche," or redoubt is still visible just north of the new Billings mansion, and lower breastworks may be seen on the west side of the hill below,—the scene of Margaret Corbin's exploit. Here took place the

bloodiest resistance of the battle, 600 Maryland and Virginia troops withstanding 4,600 Hessians for nearly three hours. Half way down the hill towards the Hudson and reached from the top by a narrow path may be seen the soldiers' spring.

Walk south on Ft. Washington Avenue to 181st Street, west to Boulevard Lafayette and south to the entrance of Ft. Washington Park.

Follow the path over the bridge, crossing the deep cutting of the "Dolly Varden" Railroad, the earliest line of the New York Central (1838), to enter the city, over which a few passenger trains and many freight trains still pass.

31. **Sunset Lane** meets this path from the south just before it crosses the bridge. **Cedar Point** is the projection into the Hudson toward the north. A fine view may be obtained from here north to Tappan hill.

After crossing the bridge, turn up the side path to the left and on the top of the hill see the

32. **Redoubt** built in October, 1776, by Imbert, a French engineer, and the best preserved of the entire district.

At a stone's throw to the southwest is a curious circular hole in a flat rock, incorrectly called an Indian "pot-hole," but used to support a mast from which was suspended telegraph wires to the New Jersey shore before the submarine cable was perfected. The telegraph mast hole was cut in 1852; see the old iron eyebolts in the surrounding rocks.—(Lossing.)

Descend by a path to the river shore.

33. **Jeffrey's Hook**, now known as Fort Washington Point, was the place from which ships were taken and sunk in the Hudson to check the British fleet. Here Washington crossed to and from **Fort Lee**, which is situated nearly opposite on the Palisades.

On the shore see traces of a one-gun lunette; note the beaches where men and stores were landed.

Take a path south along shore to the Fort Washington R. R. station, where trains may be taken to 30th Street; or one may ascend "Depot Lane" and go east to Broadway or Amsterdam Avenue.

SIDE TRIP TO FORT LEE.

(Supplied by E. H. Hall.)

Take Fort Lee Ferry from W. 130th St., and the trolley up the Palisades to Fort Lee village. The site of the fort is on the bluff bounded by Cedar and English St. and Parker Ave. In the woods southwest of the pond (now dry) and the church see remains of the soldiers' fireplaces or hut chimneys, and west of these the zigzag line of the breastwork. "Washington's Well" is northeast of the church (east of Parker Ave.), and still further east is a huge flat stone used as the bottom of a soldiers' bread oven. Traces of redoubts are visible on the crest of the Palisades east of the fort, and another redoubt some distance north was used to protect the sunken obstructions at "the Telegraph Crossing."

SECTION V. INWOOD TO KINGSBRIDGE.

References: Reports of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society; see the Chenoweth and other collections of Indian relics found in Manhattan and now preserved in the American Museum of Natural History.

(*Figures refer to Map IV; see also Map V.*)

Take Broadway Subway to Dyckman Street; go west to Broadway and then north.

36. **The Dyckman House**, corner of Hawthorne Street, built in 1787; on the hillock at 209th St., near the Harlem was the original Dyckman farmhouse which was burnt by the British in 1783.

Walk west from Broadway on Emerson Street and along a primitive lane to the outlet of Spuyten Duyvil Creek.

The origin of the name is probably incorrectly explained by Diedrich Knickerbocker; it is frequently called "Spouting or Spitting Devil" in old documents, probably referring to

39. **The "Cold Spring,"** frequented by Indians for hundreds of years. The Indian name of the creek was "Papirinamin" or "parcelled-out." Just south of it is an immense Indian shell heap and in holes in the rocks above were discovered many Indian relics by City Engineer Alexander Chenoweth. The collection is on exhibition in the Natural History Museum. The Indian name of this locality was "Shorackapkok" (or "the sitting down" or "resting place") significant of the tribal meetings held here. The hill above it was "Cock Hill." Henry Hudson anchored off shore at the mouth of the creek and had his first fight near by with the "natives of the great village" on the Spuyten Duyvil hill (Nipinisinicken). Follow

the trail over the hill to the Hudson where a fine view may be obtained.

It is proposed to build in 1909 the Henry Hudson Memorial Bridge across the creek at this point to commemorate the 300th anniversary of Hudson's discovery of the "Mohicannituck" or North River and it is hoped that the whole north end of Manhattan may be preserved as a public park.

Walk back to Broadway and then north.

37. The **12th milestone** is in the stone wall of the Isham property on the west side of Broadway, near 209th Street. It was moved here from about 190th Street.

Take a lane to the right on the line of 213th Street to the

38. Old **Nagle Burying-ground** which contains the remains of the Vermilyea, Nagle, Dyckman (recently removed), Post and Ryer families, etc.; their negro slave burying ground lay west of 10th Ave. Near 211th St., west of 10th Ave., were several Indian pits in which were found in 1904 remains of a dog and snake, oyster shells and pottery. These were probably traces (of which several have been found in this vicinity) of the ceremony known as the "White Dog Feast."

The Century House built by Jan Nagle, 1735 (on the bank of the Harlem at about 213th Street), once the headquarters of General Heath, was burnt in 1901. The ruins are still standing (1906) as well as the old apple orchard behind and to the west.

Go north on Broadway, crossing the Ship Canal.

See the **Farmer's or Dyckman Bridge** of 1759 at Muscoota Street, built to avoid paying toll at the Kingsbridge: On Marble Hill, just west, was the Hessian fort, Prince Charles, traces of which are marked by a board and by a flag pole (1894) near the residence of DeWitt Clinton Overbaugh.

40. **Old King's Bridge** was built by 1693 by Frederick Philipse and is the oldest bridge across the Harlem.

Washington retreated across it in 1776 and it was a center of military movements during the Revolution.

Cock Hill Fort commanded it from the northern end of Manhattan and a line of forts from the mainland.

The original structure was a few rods east and was free to the king's forces. In 1713 it was moved to the present site on the present stone abutments. The large stones in the water to the west are remains of Maccomb's grist mill of 1800, which fell in 1856.

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